



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

millennium they are expected to bring though they will and have proved to be valuable when used in an appropriate way. The objection made by the author that no attempt has been made to confine popular votes to that class of questions upon which a public opinion can readily be formed, is not followed by any definite suggestions as to just how that division, which all would admit would be advisable, could be made. A comparison of referendal measures with constitutional amendments shows that the measures referred to the people under either the initiative or referendum are more clearly questions upon which a public opinion can be readily formed than have been the constitutional amendments submitted to the electorates throughout our history. The history of the referendum reveals a tendency to submit to popular vote questions of policy primarily. Custom and usage are thus tending to develop just the line of demarcation which President Lowell would have indicated by hard and fast rule.

Part IV of the book has to do with the regulation of matters to which public opinion cannot directly apply. Attention is given to representation by sample, rotation in office, committee and public hearings and the questions as to how experts can be secured and retained in governmental problems. President Lowell's discussion of the need for and value of experts is always suggestive and valuable.

CLYDE LYNDON KING.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

MABIE, HAMILTON WRIGHT. *Japan Today and Tomorrow*. Pp. ix, 291. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

The plan of sending "a literary impressionist" as an apostle of peace and good-will to the Japanese was adapted happily in itself to the temperament of that impressionable people, and the selection of Mr. Mabie for the delicate mission was equally happy. Mr. Mabie is much more than a pleasing painter in words and phrases. The keen insight, quick sympathy, calm judgment, the *μῆδεν ἀγαν*, so characteristic of this writer and critic, must have appealed as forcibly to the Orientals in his lectures on American ideals, character and life, as these qualities in the book before us now appeal to us.

A man of this fairness of mind would naturally escape contamination in the atmosphere of the smoking-room, generally surcharged with anti-Oriental and anti-missionary prejudice, whether on board the American and British Pacific steamers or in the foreign hotels and club of Yokohama; but an additional safeguard is to be noted in the names of the three Japanese, "wise counsellors and loyal friends," to whom the book is inscribed. Among these is Professor Nitobé, whose own book concerning Japan (formerly reviewed in these columns) is a valuable contribution from the inside. In the chapter entitled East and West, the judicial calm of the author shows itself capable of properly discounting the biased claims of both hemispheres. From Count Okuma, perhaps the broadest of living Japanese public men, the author was able to gather first-hand information concerning present political and social conditions in Japan, and its international attitude. See the chapter entitled, A Japanese Prime Minister on Japan, being a conversation with the author, stenographically reported.

While the main purpose of the book is thus well carried out, the brief, yet

adequate historical sketch, in the early chapters, should clear away much of the fog that still envelops the early period in the minds of most. As to the descriptive portions, whether relating to natural scenery or to the life of the people in city and country, the sympathetic, yet accurate delineation must prove alluring to readers who have never seen Japan, while to foreigners who have spent years there, the old familiar scenes stand out in these pages touched with the charm of fond recollection. In the fine chapter on The Japanese Hand, Mr. Mabie's appreciation of the qualities of Japanese art approaches an enthusiasm that would almost satisfy Professor Morse of Salem, whose name, by the way, on page 283, erroneously appears as Mr. Edward M. Morse.

In the account of The Genius of Shinto and possibly in the absence of consideration of missionary labors, some may think to detect an unfortunate influence exerted by the "wise counsellors and loyal friends," of the inscription. The Japan of today could not be what Mr. Mabie finds, had those wise and devoted Americans, Doctors Verbeck, S. R. Brown, and Hepburn, true apostles of the broadest national regeneration, not been on the scene during the period of transformation, beginning as far back as 1860 their beneficent work, both religious and secular.

The fact remains, however, that among the many books about Japan that have appeared during the past fifty years, in Europe and America, the present work must take high rank for accuracy; in fairness of estimate and in charm of portrayal it is unsurpassed.

WILLIAM ADDISON HOUGHTON.

*St. Petersburg, Fla.*

MATTHEWS, NATHAN. *Municipal Charters*. Pp. vii, 210. Price, \$2.00. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1914.

This publication is the first of the publications of the Bureau for Research in Municipal Government in Harvard University, the second being a bibliography on municipal government by Prof. William Bennett Munro.

Mr. Matthews was mayor of Boston from 1891-1895, and chairman of the Boston Finance Commission from 1907-1909, and sometime lecturer on municipal government in Harvard University. The essentials of an American city charter are discussed at length and in great detail, with special emphasis on the administrative provisions. But two brief chapters are devoted to the political features of the charter and the city's relation to the state respectively, while eight longer chapters are devoted to administrative provisions, relating particularly to the city's quasi-public service corporations, to officers and employees, to appropriations, taxes and loans and to general rules for the conduct of business, to the assessment of taxes, accounts and reports and to the management of municipal enterprises.

Part II is devoted to a model draft of a city charter, including primarily the responsible executive type and only secondarily the commission type.

The author includes in his charter suggestions only those that have been well tried and found "safe and sane" in practice. Many of his provisions may be classed as reactionary. Thus he provides in section 2 of article 8 of his model charter, in giving the general rules for the conduct of business, that "repairs and